

DEC 20 1954

CHRONOLOGY

OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH BY THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Volume 10 No. 23

18 November-1 December 1954

AGREEMENTS:	Anglo-Egyptian Financial	757
	Japanese Agreement on Compensation to Prisoners	769
	U.S.-Chinese Nationalist	781
CONFERENCES:	American States' Finance Ministers	772
	International Labour Organization	768
	Soviet-sponsored Conference on European Security	783
DEBATES:	U.K. Parliament on Paris Agreements	763-4
DISORDERS	Aden-Yemeni Border	754
AND	Algeria	754
HOSTILITIES:	Chinese Communist-Nationalist	756, 758-9
	Israeli-Jordan	767, 769
	Morocco	771
	Nepal	771
	South Vietnam	767
	Tunisia	775
DISPUTES:	Israeli-Egyptian <i>re</i> Bat Galim Incident	767
	Japanese-Korean	768, 770
	U.S.-Chinese <i>re</i> Chinese Sentences on Americans	755-6, 779, 780
ELECTIONS:	Czechoslovakia	757
	Germany <i>Land</i> (Bavaria and Hesse)	762
	New Zealand	772
GOVERNMENT CHANGES:	East Germany	761
	New Zealand	772
NOTES	Mr Mohammed Ali on Abolition of Provincial	
REPORTS	Boundaries in West Pakistan	772
SPEECHES	European Coal and Steel Community Report	758
AND	M. Mendès-France to the U.N. General Assembly	775-6
STATEMENTS:	Franco-U.S. Statement	778
	South African United Party on Racial Policy	773-4
	Stassen Report on the Battle Act	778
	Marshal Tito on Yugoslav Foreign Policy	784
	Western Note to Russia	782
U.N. DEBATES:	Atomic Power for Peaceful Uses	776-7
	Korea	777
	Western New Guinea	777

ADEN PROTECTORATE. 24 Nov.—Fighting was reported to be in progress between tribal guards in the Shueibi sheikdom in the western Aden protectorate and dissident tribesmen supported by Mereisi tribesmen from the Yemen. The Yemeni authorities in Taiz and Qataba had been requested to instruct their tribesmen to withdraw, otherwise the Government would take measures to expel them.

26 Nov.—Following the representations to the Yemeni authorities, Mereisi tribesmen withdrew from the Shueibi sheikdom before the ultimatum given to them had expired.

ALBANIA. 23 Nov.—Rejection of application for membership of Unesco (see *United Nations, Economic and Social Council*).

ALGERIA. 25 Nov.—French Upper House debate (see *France*).

29 Nov.—Twenty-three rebels were killed in a clash following the ambushing of a French patrol twelve miles from Arris in the Aurès region. French casualties were two killed and nine wounded.

ARGENTINA 18 Nov—Police raided and closed Roman Catholic students' clubs at Cordoba and Santa Fé and arrested seven students and two priests.

Law students in Buenos Aires began a twelve-day strike in protest against the arrest of colleagues. A list of 170 Radical Party (Opposition) students under arrest had been issued by the Lawyers' Commission.

21 Nov.—Two of the arrested Roman Catholic priests were sentenced to five days' detention on charges of having created public disturbances in the province of Cordoba.

A serious disturbance in which three women were hurt occurred in a church in Buenos Aires when, in a sermon, Father Rodolfo Carboni, a Roman Catholic priest, compared President Perón's treatment of the church in Argentina with Hitler's treatment of the Catholics in Nazi Germany. He was afterwards arrested.

22 Nov.—A letter signed by the Archbishop of Buenos Aires and by a majority of the bishops was received at the Foreign Ministry for delivery to President Perón. It expressed intense sorrow at the President's recent reference to three bishops as enemies of the Government and asked to be informed of the denunciations against the priests so that the ecclesiastical authorities might deal with the matter.

23 Nov.—A bishop's pastoral, to be read in all churches, was published. It said no priests could take part in political party struggles without compromising the church, but a priest could not remain indifferent to atheistic and materialist Communism, to divorce, or to the subject of lay schools and other essential questions, and must maintain a firm defence of eternal values. Likewise Catholic Action should remain outside and above political parties.

Contract for Germany. The Government announced the award of a contract worth over 811 m. pesos (about £20 m.) to the German firm of Siemens and Halske A.G. of Munich. Of the total, nearly 270 m. pesos were to be spent in Germany in foreign currency.

25 Nov.—It was learned that Dr Carboni (*see 21 November*) had been summarily sentenced to thirty days' arrest 'for creating public disturbance and scandal'.

A mass meeting, called by the Peronista Party and the General Confederation of Labour to 'repudiate clerical infiltrations', was held in Buenos Aires. Crowds marching to the meeting carried banners with such slogans as 'We want divorce', 'No more religious teaching'.

28 Nov.—A crowd of some 4,000 people, mostly women and children, demonstrated in Buenos Aires against President Perón's anti-clerical decrees.

AUSTRALIA. 19 Nov.—**Japan.** The Minister for Trade announced a relaxation of restrictions on certain imports from Japan from 22 November.

AUSTRIA. 23 Nov.—Herr Raab on the Austrian treaty (*see United States*).

Western Powers' letter to the United Nations (*see United Nations*).

26 Nov.—At a meeting of the Allied Council the Soviet High Commissioner renewed Russian charges of Austrian remilitarization in the western zone, declaring that military formations with a total strength of 30,000 men had been established under the guise of gendarmerie training schools. The charges were rejected as groundless by the three western High Commissioners.

Joint Austrian-U.S. statement (*see United States*).

27 Nov.—The Government declined the Soviet invitation of 13 November to a conference on European security, saying that Austria would not be in a position to attend unless it was held with the co-operation of at least all the Powers occupying Austria. While it welcomed in principle every conference which might contribute to a relaxation of tension, it considered that it could only succeed if there were an exhaustive exchange of views in advance and all interested States were to take part.

BELGIUM. 18 Nov.—The Socialist-Liberal Government of M. van Acker obtained a vote of confidence on its schools policy by 107 votes to 90.

BURMA. 1 Dec.—Prime Minister's visit to China (*see China*).

CEYLON. 18 Nov.—**Tea Export Tax.** The Government decided to increase the export duty on tea from 75 cents to 100 cents a lb. from 19 November. It was the second increase in two months.

19 Nov.—Visit of Prime Minister to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

CHINA. 21 Nov. et seq.—Nationalist-Communist hostilities (*see Formosa*).

23 Nov.—**Espionage Trial: Sentences on Americans.** The military tribunal of the People's Supreme Court sentenced thirteen

China (*continued*)

United States citizens to imprisonment for espionage. One was sentenced to life imprisonment, one to twenty years, and the others to terms ranging from four to ten years. Nine Chinese nationals were sentenced with them on similar charges. Of these, four were sentenced to death, four to life imprisonment, and one to fifteen years.

Announcing the judgement, the official New China News Agency said that two groups of spies were involved. One, which it called the Atsuki (Japan) espionage organization of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, had recruited the nine Chinese, all of whom were described as 'former military officers of the Chiang Kai-shek gang', and had dropped them into China in an 'attempt to extend United States aggression against China'. The other group, of eleven Americans led by a Colonel Arnold, was said to have been captured when the aircraft in which they were flying was shot down over north-east China on 12 January 1953. Its task, the agency said, was to drop special agents into China and the Soviet Union and to maintain contact with them.

U.S. and British statements on the sentences (*see United States*).

24 Nov.—Espionage. Peking Radio broadcast a Government statement which claimed that 230 American and Chiang Kai-shek agents had been captured in China since 1951 and said that 106 of these had been killed. It claimed that the agents had been parachuted into China by the United States Central Intelligence Agency and the Free China Movement, which it called 'a subordinate of the C.I.A. and the Nationalist Chinese', and said that quantities of ammunition, wireless sets, gold, money, and other things dropped to agents in China had been captured. The statement mentioned eighteen Americans, and said five of them had been killed when their aircraft was shot down.

26 Nov.—Peking Radio claimed that Colonel Arnold, one of the thirteen American airmen sentenced to imprisonment for espionage, had confessed that he had been engaged in intelligence work.

U.S. Note of protest (*see United States*).

28 Nov.—Peking Radio said that China had rejected the United States protest against the sentencing of the thirteen Americans. The broadcast stated that the Note had been returned because the evidence of crimes committed by the Americans was 'concrete'.

Hostilities. The official news agency stated that Wuchiu Island had been shelled by Communist Chinese on 25 November and that all the Communist gunboats had returned safely (*see also Formosa*). It said that on 26 November Nationalist aircraft had raided coastal areas in Fukien, killing four fishermen, wounding seventeen, and destroying six fishing boats.

29 Nov.—Delivery of United States protest in Geneva (*see United States*).

1 Dec.—Burma. U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, arrived in Peking on an official visit.

Chinese delegate's speech at Moscow conference (*see U.S.S.R.*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. **24 Nov.—Agriculture.** Prague Radio an-

nounced that the Government had decided to cancel all arrears in 1953 compulsory deliveries to the State for farmers who had met their 1954 quotas of grain, potatoes, and sugar beet or other products as substitutes. On the other hand, the arrears of those who failed to fulfil their 1954 quotas would be added to their 1955 obligations. It was stated that agricultural co-operatives had fulfilled their delivery quotas by 107·4 per cent.

According to published statistics arable land tilled by collective farms had been reduced from 44 per cent in June 1953 to 30 per cent in November 1954, and a total of 1,754 collective farms had disappeared from the public records.

A court at Hradec Kralovy in Bohemia sentenced two persons to life imprisonment and twenty-four others to terms ranging from four to twenty-five years for 'anti-regime activities' in connection with the forthcoming election.

28 Nov.—Elections. Polling took place for the election of the National Assembly and the Slovak National Council. There was a single list of National Front candidates.

Flood Damage. It was officially announced that the damage caused by the July floods in Czechoslovakia had been valued at 688,169,032 crowns (about £34 m.).

29 Nov.—Elections. Prague Radio said that 97·8 per cent of the electorate had voted for the National Front in the elections.

EGYPT. 18 Nov.—Suez Canal. The Suez Canal Company's London agency announced that a scheme to widen and deepen the Canal had been approved by the Company's international advisory works commission.

19 Nov.—Sudan. A delegation of the Sudanese (Government) National Unionist Party, headed by the Minister of Works, arrived in Cairo to urge the Egyptian Government to safeguard the life of Gen. Nagib.

Condemnation of Egypt for *Bat Galim* incident (*see Israel*).

20 Nov.—Suez Canal Agreement. The Foreign Minister announced that the Government had ratified the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Canal Zone.

21 Nov.—Sudan and Gen. Nagib. Cairo Radio broadcast a statement issued by the delegation of the Sudanese National Unionist Party. It said they had been acquainted with the details of the political situation and were convinced that 'the decision to remove Gen. Nagib from his post was an inevitable measure which primarily took into consideration the interests of the country'. The statement added that it had been agreed to close the subject by not bringing Gen. Nagib to trial.

22 Nov.—Sterling Releases. The Finance Minister announced a new agreement with Britain under which Egypt would receive £10 m. from the sterling reserves at the beginning instead of during the course of each year. Egypt might also draw an additional £5 m. if her sterling reserves should fall below £45 m.

Trial of el-Hodeiby. The trial began of Hassan el-Hodeiby,

Egypt (*continued*)

supreme guide of the Muslim Brotherhood. He pleaded not guilty to charges of treason by conspiring to overthrow the regime and organizing an armed secret organization.

26 Nov.—France. Colonel Saroit Ikasha, Egyptian military attaché in Paris, said that Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, had instructed the Government-controlled radio to tone down its campaign against French policy in North Africa.

27 Nov.—Colonel Nasser told a press correspondent that Egypt would continue her support for North African independence in an attempt to prevent 'further French terrorism'. He said that they wished to maintain friendly relations with France but were 'highly critical of French policy in North Africa where Arabs are being persecuted'.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY. **22 Nov.**—The Council of Ministers, meeting in Luxembourg, unanimously accepted the terms of the agreement on closer co-operation with Britain after making a few minor amendments.

The High Authority published a report by M. Monnet to be submitted to the Common Assembly. It said that since the common market came into operation in February 1953, for coal, ore and scrap, and in May 1953, for steel, the Authority had endeavoured to eliminate subsidies and restrictive practices and to encourage competition. Coal production had slightly increased. Steel prices were lower than when the common market started, and producers agreed that the rules by which prices were published and discrimination abolished had contributed to price stabilization. In general, competition had developed because of administrative simplification and the elimination of differential transport tariffs.

29 Nov.—The Assembly unanimously elected Signor Pella, former Italian Prime Minister, as its president.

30 Nov.—M. Monnet, President of the Common Assembly, in a survey to the Assembly of the High Authority's work since the last session, said it had set up the common market for special steels; it had worked towards a solution of the transport and cartel problems; it had determined its loan procedure and policy; and it had negotiated a draft agreement between the Community and the United Kingdom. The essential characteristic of this agreement was that it was a constantly growing association with complete reciprocity between the two parties. In regard to loan policy, M. Monnet said applications had been made for loans totalling \$143 m. The High Authority had allocated the \$25 m. for workers' houses to the different coalfields in the Community. The Community's contribution towards better housing would consist of 15,000 to 20,000 houses in the course of the next year.

On his decision to resign from 10 February 1955, M. Monnet made clear that he wished to be free to join in efforts to further the cause of European federation.

FORMOSA. **21 Nov.**—Nationalist and Communist bombers attacked

each other's islands in the Tachen group and exchanged battery fire at Quemoy.

22 Nov.—The Defence Ministry claimed that in an engagement that day near the Tachen islands two Communist warships had been sunk and eleven others had fled back to the mainland. (Japanese authorities in Tokio said that two Japanese fishing vessels had been sunk by unidentified gunboats off the Tachen islands.)

26 Nov.—The Nationalist Defence Ministry announced that the Air Force had sunk six motorized junks, destroyed thirty wooden craft, and damaged fifty others when a Communist landing force had attempted to take Wuchiu Island, eighty miles west of Formosa (*see also China*).

29 Nov.—U.S. delivery of Sabre jets (*see United States*).

1 Dec.—U.S.-Chinese Nationalist mutual security pact (*see United States*).

FRANCE. 18 Nov.—Indo-China. The parliamentary committee on Indo-Chinese affairs adopted a motion expressing profound disquiet at the situation which had developed in Indo-China since the Geneva agreement. The committee passed the resolution after hearing a report by M. Pineau, a Socialist deputy, of a parliamentary delegation's visit to Indo-China. M. Pineau said that the southern Vietnam Government was maintained in power only by American favour, and that with the religious and lay sects continuing their agitation, no structural social reforms had been undertaken. The situation had deteriorated to such an extent that the southern Vietnamese, instead of pressing for all-Vietnamese elections in 1956, as formerly, now hoped that the elections could be postponed. In the north, the main characteristic was the political and military reinforcement of Viet Minh.

19 Nov.—M. Mendès-France's speech in U.S.A. (*see United States*).

20 Nov.—Franco-U.S. communiqué (*see United States*).

22 Nov.—Tunisia. The French and Tunisian Governments issued a joint statement in Paris and Tunis containing a solemn appeal to the *fellagha* to hand over their arms, a guarantee that they would not be troubled or persecuted, and a promise of measures to help their adaptation to a normal family life. It also appealed to Tunisian inhabitants to hand over any illegal arms.

M. Mendès-France's speech to the U.N. General Assembly (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

24 Nov.—M. Mendès-France returned from his visit to the United States.

25 Nov.—Algeria. The Council of the Republic (Upper House) adopted by 260 votes to 13 a motion inviting the Government to proceed with the economic and social development of Algeria, but emphasizing at the same time the prime necessity for re-establishing order and security.

During the debate M. Mitterand, Minister of the Interior, revealed that since 1 November, when the terrorist outbreak took place, twenty-three people had been assassinated, five soldiers killed, and thirty-two civilians and ten soldiers injured.

France (continued)

26 Nov. et seq.—Egyptian statements on French policy in North Africa (*see Egypt*).

27 Nov.—In his weekly broadcast M. Mendès-France repeated the proposals (made in his speech to the U.N. Assembly) for a four-Power conference and for the adoption of the western system of arms limitation as a principle for a more general system of European security. He also emphasized the need for an Austrian State treaty, and said that preparations for his proposed four-Power conference should go forward as a parallel to ratification of the Paris agreements.

28 Nov.—**The Saar.** M. Grandval, French Ambassador in the Saar, stated in Paris that the Saar agreement, although only setting up a provisional statute, was definitive. He underlined the concessions made by France and claimed that the French had done nothing to complicate the problem. On the other hand, while paying a tribute to Dr Adenauer, he deplored the preamble to the Saar Bill tabled in the *Bundesrat*, saying that it was not of a kind to pacify French feelings, that it gave to the Saar agreement a 'tendentious, mistaken, and sometimes boorishly untrue interpretation'. In reply to a question he said he feared that the German parties would indulge in insidious propaganda in the territory in spite of the undertakings in the agreement against interference by foreign parties in Saar politics.

29 Nov.—**Vietnam.** The Emperor Bao Dai, who was in Paris, signed a decree removing Gen. Nguyen van Hinh from his post of Chief of Staff of the south Vietnam Army. An announcement from the Emperor's office said that the Emperor had summoned Gen. Hinh to Paris in the hope that he could make him understand his duty of loyalty to the Vietnam Government but he had been disappointed. Gen. van Hinh had made 'regrettable statements' necessitating his dismissal.

30 Nov.—**Constitutional Amendments.** The National Assembly adopted by 412 votes to 141 a Bill effecting certain revisions in the 1946 constitution. The most important of the revisions provided that an intending Prime Minister need only receive a simple majority (instead of the previous absolute majority) in the Assembly to be confirmed in office. Another revision concerned the legislative relations between the Assembly and the Council of the Republic. The vote fulfilled the two conditions for a constitutional amendment Bill of being an absolute majority of the Assembly and a two-thirds majority of the deputies actually voting, and thus avoided the necessity of submitting the Bill to a national referendum.

1 Dec.—**Trade Liberalization.** A meeting of ministers decided to increase trade liberalization as from January 1955 so that 75 per cent of all imports from other O.E.E.C. countries should be free of quantitative restrictions.

The Saar. The Quai d'Orsay issued a sharply critical statement on the preamble to the Saar Bill recently tabled in the Federal German *Bundesrat*. (The preamble argued, *inter alia*, that the agreement did not bind the two Governments to support its continuance at the peace settlement, did not make the Saar a European territory, and that the

Saar therefore continued to be a part of Germany within the frontiers of 1937.)

GERMANY. 18 Nov.—West Germany. Four-Power Talks. The Cabinet and the Christian Democratic parliamentary party decided to refuse an Opposition request for an emergency debate on a resolution asking for four-Power talks to arrange free elections in order to form 'a German Government'. In a letter to Herr Ollenhauer, the Social Democratic leader, Dr Adenauer said that he had that day told Ambassador Conant, as Chairman of the High Commission, that he regarded a four-Power conference on the reunification of Germany in peace and freedom as an urgent necessity immediately after the entry into force of the Paris treaties, and in this opinion he had found the understanding agreement of all the major personalities of the three western Powers. He did not doubt that such a conference would take place then.

Berlin Elections. The west Berlin police headquarters issued a statement saying there were strong indications that the east German Communist Party had forced about 6,000 employees of State-owned enterprises in east Berlin and the neighbouring Soviet Zone areas to make house to house canvasses in west Berlin and to denounce hostile inhabitants. Workers unwilling to undertake the canvasses were being threatened with dismissal.

19 Nov.—East Germany. Government Changes. Herr Grotewohl, east German Prime Minister, presented his new Government to the Volkskammer. Among the few changes was the promotion of Herr Willi Stoph, Minister of the Interior, to third place in the Government's hierarchy. He was also appointed a deputy Prime Minister. Three Socialist Unity party Ministers were dismissed and replaced by members of the same party. Three seats remained unfilled. Of the twenty-seven posts filled eighteen were given to members of the Socialist Unity Party. Four Christian Democrats and one Liberal remained in the Government.

European Conference. Herr Grotewohl announced that east Germany had accepted the Soviet suggestion for an all-European security conference on 29 November. He appealed for a referendum throughout Germany to decide between the Paris agreements and 'a peaceful settlement of the German problem within the framework of a collective security system'.

On internal affairs Herr Grotewohl said that the activities of western agents had forced him to strengthen the State Security Service, the People's Police, and the courts of law. He called on east Germans who had fled to the west to return home, and claimed that 75,785 had returned in the year ended 31 October.

West Germany. Finance. The *Bundestag* approved with considerable amendment the programme of financial and tax reform put forward by Herr Schäffer, Finance Minister.

Dr Otto Strasser. The supreme administrative court ruled that Dr Otto Strasser could not be denied citizenship in the Federal Republic, thereby rejecting an appeal by the Minister of the Interior against

Germany (continued)

similar decisions by lower courts. (Dr Strasser fell out with Hitler in 1930 on ideological grounds and founded his own organization, the Black Front. He emigrated in 1933.)

23 Nov.—Argentine contract for west German firm (*see Argentina*).

Berlin Elections. The west Berlin police announced the arrest of twenty-six Communists for illegal electioneering.

24 Nov.—The west Berlin police announced the arrest of a further fifty-four Communists. Seven were said to have made propaganda attacks on the western occupation Powers. The majority had contravened regulations protecting individual freedom by blacklisting antagonistic people and threatening them with reprisals.

West Germany. Political opponents attacked Herr Blank, west German defence commissioner, as he was about to address an electoral meeting at Augsburg. He was helped into a police car and driven away.

Berlin: U.S. Aid. An American spokesman announced a United States decision to grant west Berlin \$23,695,000 in economic aid.

25 Nov.—**Berlin.** The United States, British, and French commandants issued on behalf of their Governments a 'declaration of intent' in regard to west Berlin. It said that they were resolved to exercise their powers only to the extent necessary to maintain the status and security of Berlin, its economy, trade, and communications; to ensure the maintenance and security of the allied forces in Berlin; and to fulfil their Governments' obligations under international agreements and other commitments. The three commandants had decided to take in close consultation with the Berlin authorities the measures necessary to ensure the greatest possible degree of executive, legislative, and judicial self-government in Berlin.

Berlin. Right-wing Rally. Dr Schreiber, chief burgomaster of west Berlin, said that 'uproars and excesses caused by irresponsible elements' at an electoral rally in Berlin of the right-wing German Party on 23 November recalled some of the worst slogans and inflammatory speeches of the murky past and threatened the city's good name.

Reports in the west Berlin press said that men wearing jackboots beat three students and insulted other people because they declined to sing all three verses of Deutschlandlied. The Foreign Press Association had protested that two of its members had been abused and threatened for the same reason, and the Jewish community in Berlin had protested against 'anti-Semitism and physical violence' at the meeting.

29 Nov.—**West Germany. Land Elections.** The results of the *Land* elections held on 28 November in Bavaria and Hesse were announced as follows (the figures in parentheses being the percentages in the 1953 Federal and the 1950 *Land* elections):

Bavaria. Christian Social Party, 38 per cent (48, 27), 83 seats; Socialist Party, 28 per cent (23, 28), 61 seats; Bavarian Party, 13 per cent (9, 18), 28 seats; B.H.E. (Refugee Party), 10 per cent (8, 12), 19 seats; Free Democratic Party, 7 per cent (6, 7), 13 seats.

Hesse. Socialists, 42.6 per cent (33.7, 44.4), 44 seats; Christian Democrats, 24 per cent (29.5, 18.8), 24 seats; Free Democrats,

20.5 per cent (23.7, 31.8), 21 seats; B.H.E., 7.7 per cent (—, 6), 7 seats.

1 Dec.—Berlin. The deputy burgomaster of east Berlin proposed in a letter to Dr Suhr, president of the west Berlin House of Representatives, that the 'parliamentary representatives of both parts of our town' should pass a resolution opposing the Paris agreements. He said such action would facilitate the settlement of local issues, such as the restoration of tramway communication between the two sectors. Dr Suhr, in his reply, said that no joint statement was possible because there was no real parliamentary representation in east Berlin. He could not, in any case, bind the House to any such course when elections were about to take place.

Hesse Train Services. Passenger train services between Bebra and Obersuhl in Hesse were restored with the agreement of the Russian Zone railway administration. The line crossed the Russian Zone border for about 600 yards. Services had been interrupted in 1953.

French criticism of preamble to German Bill on the Saar (*see France*).

GOLD COAST. 21 Oct.—The council of the Ashanti confederacy sent a resolution to the Queen asking for a commission of inquiry into a federal form of Government for the Gold Coast.

GREAT BRITAIN. 18 Nov.—London and Paris Agreements. In the resumed debate in the House of Commons on the ratification of the London and Paris agreements, Mr Macmillan, Defence Minister, explained the financial aspects of the agreements.

Mr Bevan, leader of the dissident Labour group, said that the Foreign Minister had been 'squeezed into submission by Mendès-France and Foster Dulles' and that 'it was the most ignominious surrender in modern British diplomacy'. He denied that the agreements were a contribution towards peace, and urged that 'some positive move should be made with Russia before arms were in the hands of western Germany'.

Mr Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, expressed support for the agreements, saying that 'he had not found any alternative suggestion which did not expose the west to more dangers and difficulties'. The formulation of the agreements had saved the west from what might have been a very serious setback. 'The Russian attitude was adopted not because they feared a rearmed Germany being full of Nazis. They objected just because there would be a strengthening of the west. If they feared having armed forces in Germany with former Nazis in them they would not have done what they did in eastern Germany. . . No one suggested that the forces we were building up were big enough for aggression'. Mr Attlee urged however that talks with Russia should not await the completion of ratification of the agreements but should be held as soon as possible.

Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, winding up the debate, said that if, after the collapse of E.D.C., no attempt had been made to re-create western European unity, one might have seen the complete collapse of that unity and the retirement of the United States into

Great Britain (*continued*)

'Fortress America'. He claimed that by taking on the new commitment about the stationing of troops in Europe the United Kingdom had done the one thing which restored United States confidence in the measures for the future of Europe and in the chances of unity, and he denied that Britain had been asked by either France or the United States to make that commitment. He thought it would be the greatest mistake to negotiate with Soviet Russia before the agreements were ratified. The problem of consolidating western European unity had not yet been solved and it had not been easy to arrive at the point they had reached. But after ratification they would be ready to seek an understanding with the east about free elections in all Germany, the Austrian treaty, and about the possibility of Europe living in peace and security.

The agreements were approved by 264 votes to 4. The main body of the Labour Opposition abstained so as to avoid disunity in the party. (The Bevanite group had announced their intention of abstaining if the party voted for the agreements, and the small pacifist minority decided to oppose the motion.) The Liberals voted with the Government.

Persia. The Treasury announced the Government's decision to grant to Persia a credit of £10 m., at 4 per cent interest, to be spent on U.K. goods and services. The Persian Government had expressed its appreciation and acceptance in principle, subject to discussion on details and the approval of the Persian Parliament.

19 Nov.—Ceylon. Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, arrived in London for a week's official visit.

British concern *re* capture of Onassis whaling vessels (*see Peru*).

22 Nov.—Anglo-Egyptian agreement on sterling releases (*see Egypt*).

23 Nov.—Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, in a speech to Conservatives in his constituency at Woodford, referring to the policy of rearming Germany and admitting her to N.A.T.O., said that even before the war had ended 'I telegraphed to Lord Montgomery directing him to be careful in collecting the German arms, to stack them so that they could easily be issued again to the German soldiers whom we should have to work with if the Soviet advance continued'.

Mr Nutting on the Chinese sentences on American citizens (*see United States*).

24 Nov.—U.N. Technical Aid. Sir Anthony Eden announced in the Commons that, subject to Parliament's approval, the Government proposed to increase their contribution to the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme to £800,000 in 1955.

Peru. In answer to a question, Sir Anthony Eden said that H.M. Ambassador in Peru had on 31 August delivered a Note to the Peruvian Government giving the reasons why H.M. Government refused to recognize the Peruvian claim to territorial waters extending to 200 miles. It also placed on record the Government's view that they did not in principle recognize any claims to territorial waters more than three miles wide. Similar Notes had been delivered to the Governments of Ecuador and Chile on 11 and 12 August respectively.

26 Nov.—Onassis Whalers. Mr Onassis, owner of the whaling

vessels seized by the Peruvian Government, informed the press that the ships seized were insured with Lloyd's for £3 m. against war risk and seizure, and under a further policy Lloyd's were liable for \$30,000 (about £10,500) daily for a limit of thirty days so long as the ships were held in Peru.

Peruvian reply to British Note (*see Peru*).

29 Nov.—Polish Seamen. The Home Office announced that the seven Polish seamen who had landed in Britain on 23 September after a revolt against their ship's captain had been released from Brixton Prison and had been granted leave to land under the Aliens Order. Earlier, the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division had granted applications by the seamen for writs of *habeas corpus* after a decision of the Bow Street Magistrate to commit them to prison on a charge of revolt on the high seas.

Western Note to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

30 Nov.—Sir Winston Churchill. The Prime Minister was presented with gifts from both Houses of Parliament on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. He had received messages of congratulation from the Prime Ministers of all the Commonwealth countries, from President Eisenhower, and from the heads of other friendly States.

Opening of Parliament. The Queen opened a new session of Parliament. Points in the Speech from the Throne included the announcements that increased funds would be made available to the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, and that a strategic reserve would be developed at home and measures taken to meet possible new forms of warfare.

Japanese rejection of British G.A.T.T. proposal (*see Japan*).

1 Dec.—Sir Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that he could find no record of having sent the telegram about the stacking of German arms which he referred to in his speech at Woodford on 23 November. He therefore expressed his regret for what he had said.

Defence. After giving the House a survey of new factors which the advent of the hydrogen bomb had introduced into military thought, Sir Winston Churchill invited Opposition leaders to join with the Government in confidential consultations on defence.

Mr McMillan, Defence Minister, told the House of certain modifications in defence arrangements which had been decided on. One of these was the decision to abolish the Anti-Aircraft Command structure.

GREECE. 30 Nov.—Field-Marshal Papagos's Government won a vote of confidence in Parliament by a majority of 134 on a censure motion by the Liberal Opposition. Three members of the Government party left the Government benches and joined the followers of Mr Markezinis, bringing their numbers to twenty-six.

HUNGARY. 21 Nov.—Mrs Kethly. The official news agency announced that Mrs Anna Kethly, a leading Social Democrat who was serving a twelve years' prison sentence for undermining the regime, had been pardoned.

INDIA. 19 Nov.—U.S. Oil Refinery. The Minister of Production opened at Trombay, near Bombay, a Standard Vacuum Oil refinery with a capacity of 1,500,000 tons of oil and oil products. It had cost more than £13 m. and was the largest single dollar investment in India.

22 Nov.—Mr Nehru said in the House of the People that his visit to China had yielded a deeper understanding between India and China and had probably helped a little in easing tensions in Indo-China and in south-east Asia. He paid a special tribute to the part played recently by President Eisenhower in avoiding war, and suggested that because of her geographical and political position India might be of service in interpreting some countries to others and thereby removing misunderstandings.

28 Nov.—Indian Communists. Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, said in Delhi that the Indian Communists were bent on disrupting the economy of the country to attain party ends and were displaying an anti-Indian attitude towards every aspect of the nation's problems. He accused them of instigating the bank employees to strike (on 10 December). While admitting that there was much to praise in the Russian and Chinese achievements, Mr Nehru said there was no reason why India, whose circumstances were different, should imitate their methods or policies.

INDO-CHINA. 18 Nov.—Report on conditions in Indo-China (see France).

21 Nov.—Northern Vietnam. The International Armistice Control Commission stated that it was satisfied that no substantial amounts of munitions, arms, or military equipment had been delivered to the Viet Minh in violation of the Geneva armistice.

Southern Vietnam. The south Vietnam Government issued a statement saying that troops in the province of Phan Rang, 150 miles north-east of Saigon, had remained loyal to the Government and had declared themselves hostile to Gen. Hinh (Chief of Staff of the national army). The statement claimed that the revolt was an open manifestation of a vast movement of revolt against Gen. Hinh in the national army, extending to four provinces of southern Vietnam and having the total support of the population.

22 Nov.—According to an explanation of the Vietnam General Staff 300 men out of 900 in the province of Phan Rang had taken to the *maquis* because of false instructions, and an order to return had not reached them. The acting Chief of Staff and the Defence Minister had gone to the province, and order had been restored.

29 Nov.—South Vietnam. Dismissal of Gen. van Hinh (see France).

30 Nov.—Northern Vietnam. Viet Minh Radio reported that Ho Chi-Minh had told U Nu, Burmese Prime Minister, who was in Hanoi on his way to China, that his country was ready to re-establish economic and cultural relations with the French people.

In a speech at a dinner Ho Chi Minh spoke of the friendship between Vietnam and Burma, and U Nu in his reply said both countries must maintain the independence they had won by exercising peaceful co-operation and mutual understanding.

South Vietnam. A clash took place between elements of the army and the police in Saigon. Two policemen and two soldiers were killed and others, including some civilians, injured. The incident apparently arose out of a trifling dispute about right of way.

INDONESIA. 18 Nov.—Netherlands statement *re* infiltration of New Guinea, and protest *re* ill treatment of Dutchmen in Indonesia (*see Netherlands*).

23 Nov.—U.N. debate on western New Guinea (*see United Nations, General Assembly, Political Committee*).

IRAQ. 18 Nov.—The Government issued an ordinance banning public meetings in the streets and laying down certain conditions for the holding of demonstrations.

21 Nov.—Syrian-Iraqi talks (*see Lebanon*).

ISRAEL. 19 Nov.—**Israeli-Egyptian Dispute *re* 'Bat Galim' Incident.** The Israeli-Egyptian mixed armistice commission accepted an Israeli resolution declaring that the terms of the armistice agreement had not been violated by the *Bat Galim's* attempt to reach Suez and that the ship's crew had not fired on any craft at the canal mouth. The United Nations chairman had earlier abstained from voting on an Egyptian contrary resolution which was therefore rejected.

Mixed armistice commission and Jerusalem incident (*see Jordan*).

28 Nov.—**Border Clash.** The Army authorities stated that a clash had taken place a hundred yards inside Israeli territory in which four or five Jordanian troopers had been killed, two wounded, and one Israeli policeman wounded.

United Nations observers later reported that the bodies of Arab Legion troopers had been found in Israeli territory.

An Arab Legion spokesman said that the four men had been killed while chasing an Arab 'infiltrator' who had crossed into Israeli territory.

30 Nov.—**Israeli-Egyptian Dispute.** Following a request by Israel that the Security Council should resume consideration of the *Bat Galim* incident, Mr Sharrett, Prime Minister, held discussions with the representatives in Israel of the permanent members of the Council (Britain, France, United States, U.S.S.R.). It was afterwards announced that he had pointed out to the four representatives that the recent ruling of the Israeli-Egyptian mixed armistice commission that the *Bat Galim's* entry into Egyptian waters was not a breach of the armistice agreement had opened the way for a 'clear decision' by the Security Council on the 'illegality' of the seizure and for ordering that the vessel and its crew be permitted to proceed unmolested to its destination. He had also pointed out that it was four years since the Security Council had ordered Egypt to end her 'lawless interference with Israel shipping'.

ITALY. 19 Nov.—**Montesi Case.** Piero Piccioni and Ugo Montagna were provisionally released from prison.

24 Nov.—**Finance.** The Government announced new taxes esti-

Italy (continued)

mated to bring in £17,825,000 a year to cover wage increases for civil servants.

25 Nov.—Signor Scelba, Prime Minister, addressing the Italian Centre for International Reconciliation, said that Italian policy, even after the demise of the European Defence Community, still aimed at European unification in all fields through the constitution of a supra-national authority.

Soviet Proposal for a European Conference. Signor Martino, Foreign Minister, replying to a question in the Chamber concerning the Soviet proposal, said that while the Government favoured any agreement which would realize the principle of collective security it did not consider that the proposed conference could achieve that object. It believed that acceptance of the Russian invitation would strike a mortal blow at the Paris agreements.

26 Nov.—Paris Agreements. The defence committee of the Chamber of Deputies voted by 26 votes to 18 in favour of ratification of the Paris agreements dealing with West European Union and the admission of Germany to N.A.T.O. The Communists and Nenni Socialists opposed, and the neo-Fascists and P.N.M. monarchists absented themselves when the vote was taken.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. 21 Nov.—Forced Labour. The I.L.O. concluded its 127th session in Rome. It was unanimously decided to remit the question of forced labour to the 1956 general conference, and that in the interim the Director-General should consult member Governments to obtain their reaction to a 'proposed extension of international standards on forced labour to cover the problems of current importance in self-governing countries'.

Technical Aid. The governing body recorded its view that 'the volume of technical assistance at present available to the under-developed areas of the world falls far short of their real needs'.

JAPAN. 18 Nov.—President Rhee on conditions for normalization of Japanese-Korean relations (*see Korea*).

19 Nov.—Exports. The Ministry of Trade announced that Japan had decided to cut her cotton goods exports by nearly a half. The Ministry of Trade said that the cut would raise the price of Japanese cotton goods abroad by about a third. (It was designed to prevent dumping of cheap Japanese goods and anticipated a raw cotton scarcity.)

Australian easing of import restrictions (*see Australia*).

23 Nov.—South Korea. It was learnt that the Japanese postal authorities were refusing to handle mail from Korea bearing a stamp showing the disputed Takeshima Island (claimed and occupied by Korea. The Korean Government had refused a Japanese offer to submit the dispute to arbitration by the International Court.)

24 Nov.—Democratic Party. A new party called the Democratic Party was formally established. Its formation followed the dissolution of the Progressive and Japan Liberal (i.e. dissident Liberal) parties

whose members joined the new party *en masse*. With 121 members in the Lower House it was the second strongest party after Mr Yoshida's Liberals. Mr Hatoyama, its president-elect, said the new party's first aim was the overthrow of the Government and a clean-up of political life.

25 Nov.—Liberal Party Leadership. The executive of the Liberal Party decided to nominate Mr Ogata, deputy Prime Minister, as president of the party in succession to Mr Yoshida.

28 Nov.—The Liberal Party appointed Mr Ogata as President of the Party. It was announced that Mr Yoshida was retaining the Premiership.

30 Nov.—Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, speaking at the opening of an extraordinary session of the Diet, said that the greatest common current problem for the free world was Communist infiltration which was being concentrated mainly on Asia, including Japan. He was therefore pleased that concrete measures were being taken in Washington along the lines of his plan for economic development in south-east Asia. He said that Japan must pursue a course of economic self-sufficiency and independence, and make serious efforts to promote international friendships. A sound political and economic policy was an essential condition for making Japan once more a respected member of the society of nations.

Compensation to Prisoners of War. Sir Norman Roberts, representing thirteen nations, and Mr Yoshimitsu Ando, for Japan, initialled a compensation agreement under which Japan agreed to pay not later than the end of May 1955, the sum of £4½ m. to the international committee of the Red Cross in Geneva for distribution to former prisoners of war.

G.A.T.T. The Foreign Ministry announced that the Government rejected a British proposal that Japan's entry into G.A.T.T. should be conditional on a revision of statutes and the conclusion of a bilateral agreement as a guarantee against unfair trade practices.

JORDAN. 19 Nov.—The Israeli-Jordan mixed armistice commission condemned Israel for an incident on 17 November in which Israeli armed forces had penetrated no man's land in the Musrara quarter of Jerusalem and carried out military work. The Israelis were ordered to remove the works.

28 Nov.—Border clash (*see Israel*).

KENYA. 21 Nov.—The body of Mr Leakey (*see pp. 669 and 702*) was found in thick forest five miles east of his home.

Emergency Figures. In the week ended 20 November ninety-six terrorists were killed, twenty-nine captured (ten wounded) and 455 suspects detained. One African member of the security forces was wounded.

27 Nov.—Sir Frederick Crawford, deputy Governor, speaking in Mombasa, said that there was a shortage of local European manpower in the fight against Mau Mau, and that to meet it a vigorous recruiting campaign was in progress oversea for the administration, police, and prison services. He said that the Mau Mau gangs were fighting desper-

Kenya (*continued*)

ately for survival and gave figures to show that their active strength was declining rapidly. Since the beginning of the emergency security forces had killed 7,000 terrorists, not including bombing casualties. Mau Mau recruitment was becoming increasingly difficult and the active terrorist strength was declining rapidly.

Nearly 200 settlers in the Mount Kenya area met at Nyeri and called for a more vigorous prosecution of the emergency and stronger punitive measures against Mau Mau, including the forfeiture of livestock, the closure of land, and communal fines on locations harbouring Mau Mau. They also demanded that after execution the bodies of leading terrorists be publicly exhibited in their home locations and that arson or attempted arson should be made capital offences.

KOREA. 18 Nov.—Japan. President Rhee, in the first interview he had ever granted to a Japanese correspondent, said he would welcome diplomatic relations with Japan after she had given 'convincing proof that she has no designs on Korean soil. To date all signs have been to the contrary'. He also demanded that Japan should outlaw Communists; recognize and follow democratic principles; return Korean works of art, gold reserves, and other property; and accept the Rhee fishing line.

22 Nov.—Polish and Czechoslovak Truce Supervisors. The South Korean Provost Marshal told the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the neutral nations supervisory commission that if they did not leave South Korea within a week 'the most positive measures' would be taken. He accused them of spying on South Korean military secrets, of aiding Communist underground workers, and of obstructing the truce team's work in North Korea.

Gen. Hull, United Nations commander in Korea, issued a statement saying that he would use all means necessary, including the use of troops, to protect the Czechoslovak and Polish members.

23 Nov.—Japanese refusal to handle Korean mail (*see Japan*).

25 Nov.—A South Korean Government spokesman announced that President Rhee had withdrawn the time limit set for the departure of the Communist members of the neutral nations supervisory commission, as he had received assurances from the U.N. Command and the American Embassy that the issue would soon be settled to South Korea's complete satisfaction. All that South Korea now demanded was that 'the Communist spies should be forced to depart'.

27 Nov.—South Korea. A Bill making certain constitutional amendments failed by a fraction of a vote to obtain the required two-thirds majority. It provided for the President to seek re-election as often as he wished (instead of not more than once); for the abolition of the post of Prime Minister and its replacement with that of a Secretary of State; and for the decision of major national issues by referendum.

29 Nov.—President Rhee signed the Bill amending the constitution following the reversal by the deputy president of the National Assembly of the ruling that the Bill had been defeated by one vote.

The sixty Opposition members who had opposed the Bill pledged themselves to protect the old constitution, claiming that it had been illegally revised.

1 Dec.—U.N. debate on Korea (see *United Nations, General Assembly*).

LEBANON. 20 Nov.—King Feisal of Iraq arrived on a three-day visit.

21 Nov.—**Syria.** Fares el-Khoury, Syrian Prime Minister, arrived for talks with King Feisal. They were the first to take place between Syrian and Iraqi leaders since diplomatic relations were broken off during the regime of Brigadier Shishakly.

MALAYA. 21 Nov.—**Singapore.** A new left-wing political party, the People's Action Party, was launched at a public meeting in Singapore. It stood for complete independence from colonial rule and therefore opposed the new constitution.

MALTA. 18 Nov.—Mr J. J. Cole (Workers' Party), Minister of Emigration, resigned.

23 Nov.—**Government Defeat.** The Coalition Government of the Nationalist and Malta Workers' parties, led by Dr Borg Olivier, was defeated by 20 votes to 19 on an Opposition motion that the House adjourn *sine die*. Mr Cole voted with the Opposition.

Earlier the Prime Minister had announced to the Legislative Assembly the Government's decision to take part in discussions with the U.K. Government on the offer to transfer responsibility for Maltese affairs to the Home Office and on proposals from the Maltese side.

MOROCCO. 18 Nov.—A general strike called by the nationalists and Communists in certain towns to mark the anniversary of the accession of the former Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, appeared to be generally observed, though the public services were working normally.

19 Nov.—In a clash with the police at Casablanca two Moroccans were killed and two injured. In Rabat, terrorists wounded two persons.

NEPAL. 20 Nov.—Reports reaching New Delhi said that certain districts in western Nepal where Communist infiltration was understood to be heavy were in a state of armed rebellion.

24 Nov.—It was learned that the Government had decided to establish a brigade headquarters in western Nepal and to construct an airfield near Surkhet, about fifty miles north of Nepalgunj near the Indian rail-head, thus ensuring communications with Katmandu, at least in the dry season.

The Prime Minister announced that order had been restored in the Dang district of western Nepal after two weeks of looting and arson.

NETHERLANDS. 18 Nov.—**Dutch New Guinea.** The Government issued a statement giving details of the infiltration by an Indonesian gang which landed on 21 October in south-west New Guinea. The state-

Netherlands (*continued*)

ment said that according to captured documents the infiltrations were apparently planned by Indonesia with the object of conducting guerrilla activities in Dutch New Guinea and of creating general unrest so as to give the impression of a spontaneous national movement among the population.

It was announced that the Government had sent a third protest Note to the Indonesian Government concerning the ill treatment of arrested Dutchmen in Indonesia.

23 Nov.—U.N. debate on western New Guinea (*see United Nations, General Assembly, Political Committee*).

NEW ZEALAND. 25 Nov.—**Amended Election Results.** It was learned that as the result of the final official count representation in the new Parliament would be: Nationalist Party 45 (instead of 43 as announced earlier); Labour Party 35 (instead of 37).

New Government. Mr Holland announced his new Government which contained six new members. Mr Macdonald, the former Defence Minister, became, in addition, Minister for External Affairs in succession to Mr Clifton Webb, the new High Commissioner in London. Among other appointments were: Mr Holyoake, deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture; Mr Sullivan, Labour, Mines, Housing, and in charge of State Advances Corporation; Mr Sidney Smith, Internal Affairs; Mr Watts, Finance; Mr Eyre, Industry, Commerce, and Customs.

NORWAY. 25 Nov.—**Paris Agreements.** Parliament approved the agreement for German membership of N.A.T.O. by 126 votes to 7, those opposing being three Communists, three members of the Labour Party, and one Liberal.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. 22 Nov.—A conference of Finance Ministers and officials of twenty-one American countries, including the United States, opened in Rio de Janeiro for the discussion of economic problems. British, Italian and German representatives were among those present as observers.

PAKISTAN. 22 Nov.—Mr Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister, announced in a broadcast that the Government proposed to abolish the provincial boundaries of west Pakistan and to have only the two provincial governments of west Pakistan and of east Pakistan. He said there was no justification for maintaining the provincial divisions in west Pakistan which had only served to breed provincialism.

25 Nov.—The North-West Frontier province Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in favour of welding west Pakistan into a single province.

New Minister. It was announced that Mr Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Governor of the Punjab, had been appointed a Minister in the central Cabinet.

1 Dec.—Mr Mohammed Ali announced in a broadcast that the

Punjab had agreed to accept for a period of ten years 40 per cent representation in the West Pakistan Legislature, although entitled on the basis of population to 56 per cent.

PANAMA. 18 Nov.—Onassis Whaling Fleet. A number of ships belonging to the Onassis whaling fleet returned to Panama having escaped the Peruvian attack.

21 Nov.—Mr Onassis issued a statement saying that ships of his whaling fleet had been captured by Peruvian air and naval forces at distances of 160, 280, and 360 miles from the coast of Peru.

PERSIA. 18 Nov.—U.K. grant of £10 m. credit (*see Great Britain*).

PERU. 18 Nov.—Onassis Fleet. Both Chambers of Congress passed resolutions supporting the Government's action against the Onassis whaling fleet (*see pp. 740-1*).

19 Nov.—Great Britain. The British Ambassador received instructions to inform the Peruvian Government that the British Government reserved the right to support any claims for compensation for damage done to such British interests as might be involved in the seizure of Onassis whaling vessels. (British underwriters had considerable interests in the seized whalers.)

20 Nov.—Captain Reichert, master of the seized *Olympic Challenger*, said that fragments of six bombs hit his ship when it was attacked by Peruvian aircraft and warships.

21 Nov.—Statement by Mr Onassis on seized whalers (*see Panama*).

24 Nov.—The Government ordered the five captured whalers of the Onassis fleet to leave Paíta and sail for Callao.

26 Nov.—A Note was delivered to the British Ambassador in which the Government said that the seizure of the Onassis whaling vessels was a sovereign act and that Peru could not accept either reservations or claims in connection with their seizure.

Mr Onassis's statement on insurance (*see Great Britain*).

29 Nov.—A naval court at Lima imposed a fine of \$3 m., payable within five days, on the five seized ships of the Onassis whaling fleet for fishing within 200 miles of the Peruvian coast.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 18 Nov.—Southern Rhodesia. The southern Rhodesian Parliament accepted by 19 votes to 10 the land apportionment amendment Bill providing, *inter alia*, for the establishment of inter-racial clubs and hotels. Six members of the Government opposed the Bill.

SOUTH AFRICA. 18 Nov.—United Party: Racial Policy. The United Party Congress endorsed Mr Strauss's leadership and accepted the general principles he had laid down for a native policy. These were: that native policy should gain the broad support of Europeans and non-Europeans; that it must hold out the hope of advancement for natives, all must have the personal right of recognition before the law, and

South Africa (*continued*)

mutual respect should be fostered; and that the white population should be strengthened and white leadership maintained. The congress also accepted the principle that the integration of native labour was essential to the national economy; recommended that a simplified native pass be issued to achieve greater fairness; and decided to provide training facilities for natives in various types of employment. It accepted the traditional industrial colour bar, but expressed the view that the principle of the rate for the job offered the best safeguards for both whites and non-whites. The party was strongly opposed to racial miscegenation and favoured separate residential areas for natives where they would be encouraged to build their own homes and businesses.

21 Nov.—Church Protest Against Bantu Education Act. The Bishop of Johannesburg ordered the closure of all Anglican mission schools for Africans throughout Southern Transvaal because of his opposition to the Bantu Education Act.

24 Nov.—Dr Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, replying to the Bishop of Johannesburg (the Right Rev. Reeves), said such threats would not intimidate or prevent the Government from carrying out its Bantu education policy. Other halls would be hired or built in the areas of the closed schools. He described church leaders' attacks as unchristian, and said that they were inspired not by moral considerations but by disappointment that a sphere of influence, together with big financial grants, would disappear as a result of the new policy.

25 Nov.—The Bishop of Pretoria announced that he would order the closing of mission schools in Northern Transvaal because he was unable to co-operate with the Government in the administration of the Bantu Education Act.

It was announced that the Natal diocese had accepted the recommendation of the episcopal synod to lease its school buildings to the Government under the terms of the Act. (This meant that the three dioceses in which the majority of the African mission schools were situated had decided against closing.)

30 Nov.—Nationalist Party Leadership. The Nationalist Party caucus elected Mr Strydom leader of the party in succession to Dr Malan. The latter tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to the Governor-General who invited Mr Strydom to form a Government.

SWEDEN. 20 Nov.—Foreign Policy. Dr Undén, Foreign Minister, said in Oslo that Sweden's foreign policy was built on the same basis of neutrality as before the first world war because international policy was still, in spite of the United Nations, based on the balance of power.

SYRIA. 21 Nov.—Syrian-Iraqi talks (*see Lebanon*).

1 Dec.—Faris Bey el Khoury, Prime Minister, told a press correspondent that there could be no settlement of the Palestine question until the United Nations or the western Powers, or the Arabs themselves, had brought the Jews to a state of reasonableness by force. He declared that Syria would adopt a neutral policy between the western and eastern blocs.

TUNISIA. 21 Nov.—In a clash between *fellagha* and French forces twenty-five miles north of Gafsa, twenty *fellagha* were killed and three taken prisoner. French losses were one killed and nine injured.

22 Nov.—Joint Franco-Tunisian appeal to *fellagha* (see France).

The French Resident-General told the press that Government envoys would be sent to arrange truce areas with the *fellagha* leaders, and that both sides would stop fighting to allow the bandits to surrender. The operation would take about three weeks. Pitiless military action would be taken to stamp out any remnants of the outlaw bands after the expiration of the local truces.

25 Nov.—Terrorists derailed an armoured train between Metlaoui and Moularus in central Tunisia and attacked the twenty soldiers on board with rifles and grenades. They withdrew when reinforcements arrived.

30 Nov.—Forty-two delegates—half of them French and half Tunisian—left Tunis on a mission to get in touch with the *fellagha* and convey to them the joint Franco-Tunisian appeal to lay down their arms.

1 Dec.—It was learnt that in response to the joint appeal of the French and Tunisian Governments Lashar Chraiti, one of the leaders, had announced his approval of the offer and that in one region 22 out of a total of 100 *fellagha* had agreed to submit.

UNITED NATIONS

23 Nov.—Austria. Britain, the United States, and France, in a joint letter to the United Nations, reported that there had been no change in the Soviet attitude which would allow the withdrawal of occupation forces from Austria and the conclusion of a treaty.

Economic and Social Council

23 Nov.—Admission to Unesco. The Council rejected by 10 votes to 8 an application for membership of Unesco from Albania. Both the United Kingdom and the United States delegates opposed her admission. The U.K. delegate pointed out that she had flouted the International Court's ruling on the Corfu Channel dispute, had ignored the Assembly's call for repatriation of Greek children, and had refused to assist the Balkan sub-committee of the Peace Observation Commission.

General Assembly

22 Nov.—Speech by M. Mendès-France. M. Mendès-France, French Prime Minister, said in an address to the General Assembly that the Soviet proposals for a general conference on European security were 'neither realistic nor reasonable in their present form'. The time for preparation was too short and there could be no object in such a conference until after the ratification of the Paris agreements; otherwise it would be a 'flight into the unknown' and foredoomed to failure. He emphasized that the West was not rejecting the possibility of peace or a *rapprochement* with eastern Europe, and suggested the possibility of holding a four-Power conference in May. The French Government was

United Nations (continued)

prepared to organize such a conference in Paris if convenient to the other three participants, but he added that France would not take part in any conference without Britain and America, and there would have to be serious preparations 'without any noisy propaganda manoeuvres'. One of the most effective steps that could be taken to restore confidence would be the signing of an Austrian treaty. M. Mendès-France suggested that Austria might accept a time-limit of eighteen months to two years for evacuation after the signing of a treaty, instead of the ninety-day limit provided in the existing draft, and that this should be accompanied by progressive evacuation. He asked whether the Soviet Union would sign the treaty if Austria accepted this proposal.

M. Mendès-France said the French Government would not object to an 'eastern European defence association' provided it was modelled on the west European defence union and contained similar provisions for publication, limitation, and control of armaments. Later there might be mutual assurances between the two systems.

Death of Mr Vyshinsky. Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet deputy Foreign Minister and chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, died suddenly in New York.

General Assembly—Political Committee

18 Nov.—Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. *Amended Seven-Power Resolution.* The seven Powers (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, South Africa, Britain, United States) submitted an amended version of their resolution which recognized the 'importance and urgency of international co-operation in developing and expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy to help in lifting the burdens of hunger, poverty, and disease', and expressed the desire to promote the use of atomic energy so that it would serve 'only the peaceful pursuits of mankind and ameliorate their living conditions'. The resolution also expressed the hope that an international atomic energy agency would be established 'without delay', and suggested that it should negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations (the original words 'similar to those of the specialized agencies' being omitted). The resolution proposed that the international scientific conference should be held at governmental level, and it named the following countries as members of the advisory committee to assist the Secretary-General in its organization: Brazil, Canada, France, India, Russia, United Kingdom, United States.

23 Nov.—The amended seven-Power resolution of 18 November was adopted unanimously, following the defeat of two Soviet amendments.

The first Soviet amendment, which was defeated by 43 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions, would have made the proposed atomic agency 'responsible to the General Assembly and in cases provided for by the Charter of the United Nations, to the Security Council'.

The second Soviet amendment, which was defeated by 36 votes to 6, with 18 abstentions, would have added to those to be invited to the

scientific conference 'other States which expressed their desire to participate'.

Western New Guinea. The committee began discussion of the Indonesian claim to sovereignty over western New Guinea and heard conflicting statements by the Indonesian and Netherlands delegates.

24 Nov.—Sir Percy Spender (Australia) argued that Indonesia had no case for extending its jurisdiction to western New Guinea. He said the indigenous people, being predominantly Papuans, were ethnically distinct from those of Indonesia and should be allowed to determine their own ultimate destiny within the spirit of the U.N. Charter. He added that public opinion in Australia was unanimous in considering that the security of Australia and New Guinea were indivisible, and therefore his country had an abiding interest in the stability of the area.

25 Nov.—Mr Nutting (Britain) said there was 'no case whatever' for the transfer of western New Guinea to Indonesia. The Netherlands Government had more than fulfilled its obligations under the treaty with Indonesia and had furnished solid proof of the struggle it was waging there against poverty and disease. There was no threat to peace and security and no indication that the people would be happier, healthier, or better educated under an Indonesian regime.

30 Nov.—The political committee passed by 34 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions, a resolution sponsored by India, Syria, Yugoslavia, and five Latin American States expressing the hope that Indonesia and the Netherlands 'will pursue their endeavours to find a solution in conformity with the principles of the United Nations'. The Russian delegate supported the resolution, the United States abstained.

The Indonesian delegate then withdrew his original resolution asking for the resumption of negotiations between the two parties.

1 Dec.—Korea. The committee adopted by 43 votes to 5 with 10 abstentions, a resolution moved by Siam and supported by the United States that South Korea be invited to take part in the debate on Korea but without the right to vote.

A Russian motion proposing that Communist China and North Korea be invited to attend was amended by India so as to add South Korea and to exclude the right to vote from all three countries. This was rejected by 39 votes to 9 with 10 abstentions. A Syrian resolution proposing that only North and South Korea be invited was rejected by 37 votes to 5 with 16 abstentions.

General Assembly—Special Political Committee

30 Nov.—U.N.W.R.A. The *ad hoc* committee decided, by 40 votes to none, with 8 abstentions including Israel and the Soviet countries, to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees until 1960.

UNITED STATES. 19 Nov.—France. M. Mendès-France, French Prime Minister, in a speech to the National Press Club, Washington, spoke of the urgent need to reshape policy in North Africa and emphasized that the populations were being not only incited to violence by

United States (continued)

Communist and Arab radio broadcasts from Budapest and Cairo but also helped by the entry of arms and agitators from the same sources. He thought he could give an assurance that the Paris agreements would be speedily ratified in France, and said ratification was not a matter of negotiation with the east and would not be regarded as a trading point. He emphasized that Franco-German co-operation was essential to European unification and in the interests of both countries. In the struggle of the free world against totalitarianism he believed the danger of insidious subversion to be greater than that of aggression by force and said that therefore housebuilding and other social measures were of the utmost importance.

20 Nov.—France. A joint statement by Mr Dulles and M. Mendès-France, issued at the end of their discussions, recorded the 'fundamental unity of outlook of the two countries and their unshakable faith and determination in the cause of peace and freedom'. It said that the ratification of the Paris agreements 'should open the way for consideration of means of improving international relations' and that both Governments were 'ready to enter, not into improvised debate intended mainly for propaganda, but into adequately prepared negotiations carried on in good faith'. The communiqué also said that Mr Dulles had agreed to 'give serious consideration' to the situation in North Africa. In regard to Indo-China, the two Ministers had agreed to co-ordinate 'procedures and periodic reviews required to implement French and American policies designed to assist the Associated States'.

22 Nov.—Battle Act. In a report to Congress on the implementation of the Battle Act, Mr Harold Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration, referred to the negotiations on the revision of strategic controls and said that there had been serious differences of opinion before agreement had finally been reached between the fifteen countries concerned. The disagreements had been chiefly due to the relative importance of the export trade to the various countries. The total of U.S. exports to all destinations in 1953 was only 43 per cent of the gross national product; for western Germany it was 13·8 per cent and for the Netherlands 33·7 per cent. He claimed that as a result of the agreement more effective controls were developed for the most important war-potential goods, that greater opportunities were provided for expanded trade with eastern Europe, that the general control system was improved, and that the unity of the negotiating countries was preserved.

23 Nov.—U.S.S.R. President Eisenhower told his press conference that there could be no question of talks with Moscow until the Paris agreements had been ratified, though there would be no 'standing on protocol' when an advance could be made to real peace.

Mr Onassis. The United States Government filed a suit in the Federal District Court of New York against Mr Onassis, the Argentine shipowner, and his associates claiming \$20 m. for alleged illegal use of American war surplus ships.

Tariff Policy. The research and policy committee of the Committee for Economic Development issued, with two dissentients, a

report on tariff policy which concluded that it was in the national interest to continue a policy 'of gradual and selective tariff reduction'. It recommended that the United States should lead in lowering tariff barriers, although the response of other countries should influence later U.S. policy; that the President should have authority to make trade agreements of a duration of at least five years and preferably longer; and that he should have power to make certain specific tariff reductions. It also recommended the adoption of the Randall Commission's proposals concerning the classification and valuation of imports, and more speedy and effective protection against dumping.

Austria. Herr Raab, Austrian Chancellor, who was in the United States for discussions, stated at the Overseas Writers Club that the Austrian State treaty must provide for the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and that his Government would oppose any compromise giving Russia military bases.

Chinese Sentences on American Citizens (*see China*).

Protest to China. The State Department announced that the American Consul-General in Geneva had been instructed to make 'the strongest possible protest' to Peking through diplomatic channels concerning the sentences on the thirteen Americans.

Mr Nutting, British Minister of State and leader of the U.K. delegation to the United Nations, referred, in a speech to the Overseas Press Club, to the sentences on the thirteen Americans and said: 'You can count on us, as allies and friends, to do all in our power to mitigate this great and grievous wrong. We have made it plain, in all our dealings and statements to and about the Chinese Government, that we measure their eligibility to join any world organization by their behaviour'.

24 Nov.—Chinese statement on capture of agents (*see China*).

Segregation in Schools. The Department of Justice submitted to the Supreme Court a brief on methods to end racial segregation in schools. It advised the court to direct local school authorities to end segregation 'as expeditiously as circumstances permit' under the supervision of the lower federal courts.

25 Nov.—Chinese Sentences on Americans. Mr Lodge, United States delegate at the United Nations, issued a statement saying that the Chinese sentence on the thirteen Americans was 'a new act of barbarism which has rightly aroused indignation not only among the American people but all over the free world. It compounds the original crime of detaining these Americans in flagrant violation of the Korean armistice agreement. It adds still another item to the long list of reasons why the unspeakable gang in Peking is unfit to sit in the United Nations'.

President Eisenhower telegraphed a personal Thanksgiving Day Message to the wives and mothers of the thirteen sentenced men pledging every feasible effort to secure their release and their proper treatment while still in confinement.

26 Nov.—Protest to China. A Note was sent to the Chinese Communist Government in Peking through the British Foreign Office. It made the 'strongest possible protest' against the sentencing of the thirteen Americans on 'political charges which were without founda-

United States (continued)

tion'. It said the Americans had been 'in planes which were attacked over the recognized combat zone in Korea or over international waters in the course of the Chinese Communist aggression against Korea', and that their detention was 'in patent violation of the Korean armistice agreement'. The Note also protested against 'the maltreatment of the two civilian American citizens whose names were wilfully and deceitfully withheld by the Chinese Communist representatives at Geneva last June from the list of American citizens held in Chinese Communist gaols'. It called for their immediate release and reserved the right to claim compensation and to demand punishment of those responsible. The Note concluded with a reminder that the long list of Chinese outrages against American nationals had been 'significantly extended by the Chinese Communist announcement of 23 November'.

Peking claim of American's confession (*see China*).

Austria. An official announcement on talks held with the Austrian Chancellor, Herr Raab, said that the two Governments would continue with determination to work for a State treaty providing for the withdrawal of the occupation forces at an early date. The U.S. Government recognized the stability and progress of Austria as a remarkable proof of the courage, resourcefulness, and fortitude of the Austrian Government and people, and took a great interest in the further development of Austria's hydro-electric potential. The two Governments envisaged a prompt and just settlement of claims by American citizens arising from the Nazi occupation.

28 Nov.—Chinese rejection of U.S. protest (*see China*).

29 Nov.—**China.** Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, told the press that the United States would not resort to 'war action' to obtain the release of the thirteen Americans. He saw in the Chinese action a possible new device for dividing the free nations and said that the Government would exhaust all peaceful means in dealing with the Communists without being provoked into a violation of its international obligations which would impair the alliance of free nations.

The U.S. Consul General in Geneva met representatives of the Chinese Consulate-General at a hotel in Geneva and delivered orally the State Department's protest against the sentences passed on the thirteen Americans.

U.S.S.R.: Formosa. The State Department published the text of the U.S. reply to a Soviet protest of 4 August against the seizure of a Russian tanker off Formosa in June and against 'illegal' operations of low-flying aircraft over Russian vessels. The reply stated that the mission of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in Chinese waters was to devote its efforts to maintain peace and stability in that area and it hoped the Russian Government would direct its influence to the same end. It declared that the investigation of any aircraft or vessel approaching Formosa was consistent with international law, and said the United States would enforce its rights without hesitation.

Nationalist China. The Defence Department announced that the first flight of four F86 Sabre jet fighters had been flown to Formosa for

delivery to the Nationalist forces. The total number to be delivered would be 'sizeable'.

Western Note to Russia (see *U.S.S.R.*).

30 Nov.—Defence. Mr Wilson, Secretary of Defence, told his press conference that Congress would be asked to extend the Military Draft Act for four years from 30 June 1955 and to set up a modified universal military training programme. He said that the new reserve plan called for the training of about 100,000 young men a year for six-month periods, assigning them afterwards to reserve units.

1 Dec.—Nationalist China. Mr Dulles, Secretary of State, announced that the United States had concluded with the Chinese Nationalist Government a pact of mutual security recognizing the common interest of the parties in the security of Formosa, the Pescadores, and of Western Pacific islands under United States jurisdiction. The agreement would also provide for the inclusion by agreement of other territories under the jurisdiction of the two parties, and for continuing consultations concerning threats to the area by armed attack. He said the agreement was essentially defensive; it reaffirmed adherence to U.N. principles; and was part of the essential framework for the defence of the western Pacific against Communist aggression.

In reply to a question, Mr Dulles said that the 'probable result' of a Communist attack on Formosa would be a state of war between the United States and Communist China. If a Communist attack took place there must be a certain liberty for mobile forces to retaliate at places and by means chosen by the United States but that did not necessarily mean general war or the use of atomic bombs.

Mr Dulles also told the press that the Government's undertaking to explore all peaceful means to obtain the release of the American prisoners in China by no means excluded the possibility of a naval blockade if such efforts failed.

Senator McCarthy. The Senate, by 67 votes to 30, condemned Senator McCarthy for 'abuse and contempt' of the Senate elections committee, on the first count of the censure motion against him.

U.S.S.R. 20 Nov.—Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, in an interview with *Pravda*, offered to postpone the European conference which the Soviet Government had proposed for 29 November in their Note of 13 November if the western Powers would agree to defer ratification of the Paris agreements and the rearmament of west Germany. He said that if west German remilitarization were renounced, all-German elections, 'free, with secret ballot' and with a guarantee of democratic rights for the population of the whole country, could be held. He gave a warning that if the western Powers tried to prevent the holding of the conference such an attitude would increase international tension and make 'peace-loving' European States consider new measures to guarantee their security.

22 Nov.—Death of Mr Vyshinsky (see *United Nations, General Assembly*).

28 Nov.—Sir Winston Churchill. *Pravda* described Sir Winston

U.S.S.R. (continued)

Churchill's instructions, in 1945, to stock German arms for possible use against the Russians (*disclosed in his Woodford speech of 23 November, see Great Britain*) as 'a betrayal of Russia as a war-time ally'.

29 Nov.—U.S. reply to Soviet protest against seizure of Russian tanker off Formosa (*see United States*).

Western Note. The British, French, and U.S. Governments sent a reply to the Soviet Notes of 23 October and 13 November which proposed, respectively, a four-Power meeting of Foreign Ministers in November and a conference of European States on European collective security on 29 November.

The reply expressed disappointment that neither of the Soviet Notes contained any new proposal on Germany, Austria, or European security which had not already been considered by the western Powers at the Berlin conference. While the Soviet Note of 13 November was openly and explicitly aimed at delaying or preventing ratification of the Paris agreements, the three western Governments were resolved to bring those agreements into force as soon as possible. They did not believe that the cause of European security would be served by the destruction of defensive associations between States inspired by the ideal of a common civilization and their replacement 'by new organizations which would leave fundamental divergences unresolved and would thus constitute no more than a deceptive façade'. The unity being built up in the west was far broader in scope and significance than a purely military alliance, being based on common civilization and traditions. By settling old rivalries and forming new ties it would promote peace in a region which in the past had given birth to so many wars. Since the end of the war rearmament in the countries of the Soviet *bloc*, including the Soviet Zone of Germany, had been centrally imposed, massive, and unrestricted, thus compelling the western Powers to strengthen their common defence. Under the Paris agreements, however, they had accepted a system of limitations and control of forces and armaments which was designed to prevent any recourse to the threat or use of force by any member nation.

The Note went on to point out that the Soviet Government had given no indication of its attitude towards the western view that free all-German elections were the essential first step towards German reunification, nor of its views on the western plan submitted at the Berlin conference for the holding of early German elections. The three Governments awaited concrete Soviet proposals concerning the timing and nature of free all-German elections.

In regard to Austria, the three Governments said that, in view of their expressed readiness to sign the Austrian State treaty with the Soviet text of the previously unagreed articles and the Austrian Government's concurrence, there should be no further obstacle to the signing of the treaty and the withdrawal of occupation forces. They noted with disappointment that nonetheless the Soviet Government proposed a meeting in Vienna to consider 'remaining unsettled questions' relating to the treaty and 'other questions connected with the conclusion of this

treaty'. The three Governments asked for clarification as to the nature of these questions and suggested this could best be done in exchanges between the ambassadors in Vienna. Meanwhile they reaffirmed their desire to proceed as soon as possible to signature of the treaty.

The three Governments had on many occasions given proof of their desire to settle disputed problems by negotiations in a spirit of mutual respect, but to have a reasonable prospect of success a basis of agreement should be carefully prepared and established in advance. They believed that the essential basis for a useful conference, whether on Germany, Austria, or the remaining aspects of European security, did not at present exist.

In order to establish such a basis they proposed: (1) agreement to sign the Austrian State treaty; (2) clarification by the Soviet Government of its position on free elections in Germany; (3) exchanges through diplomatic channels on any other European questions which might suitably be examined at a later four-Power meeting, in particular questions relating to European security; (4) a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers as soon as there should appear to be a real prospect of finding solutions, and after the ratification of the Paris agreements in the countries concerned; (5) should it thereafter appear useful, a wider conference of European and other interested Powers to consider the remaining aspects of European security.

European Security Conference. The Soviet-sponsored conference on European security (see *Soviet Note of 13 November*) opened in Moscow attended by thirty-five delegates from the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, east Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania, with an observer from Communist China. (The other western countries had refused the Soviet invitation.)

Mr Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, presided, and in his opening speech said that events in Europe had taken 'a dangerous route' since the western Powers had decided on the rearming of Germany, the inclusion of Germany in military groupings, and the opposing of one group of States against another. In order to avoid the danger of new wars and of two opposing groups of States, to solve the German problem, and to guarantee peace and security in Europe, the Soviet Union proposed: (1) in no circumstances to permit the rebirth of German militarism, but to bring about a peaceful solution of the German problem on the basis of four-Power agreement; (2) to establish a system of collective security in Europe with the participation of all interested countries. He went on to say that since the ratification of the Paris agreements was being prepared for the very near future the 'peace-loving States of Europe' must consolidate and considerably strengthen their forces in case the agreements were implemented. This demanded common measures in the organization of their forces as well as other measures to guarantee against possible aggression.

30 Nov.—Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister of east Germany, told the conference that his Government would be compelled to organize national military forces if a regular army was created in west Germany. East Germany could not ignore the fact that ratification of the Paris

U.S.S.R. (continued)

agreements would mean that an army of 500,000 men would be created at their frontiers.

1 Dec.—Mr Chung Wen-Tien, Chinese observer at the conference, said that China was not afraid of war. A mighty and united camp had been created headed by the Soviet Union. If the United States and its west European allies went to war against the Communist countries 'they will suffer a fate worse than that suffered by Hitler'. He endorsed the proposals to rearm east Germany and described the Paris agreements as a serious provocation.

YEMEN. 24 Nov.—Border disorders (*see Aden Protectorate*).

26 Nov.—Withdrawal of tribesmen from Aden protectorate (*see Aden*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 21 Nov.—**Foreign Policy.** President Tito, speaking in the former Zone B of Trieste, said the Soviet proposal for a European conference was doomed to failure because the Russians had not allowed adequate time for preparation. Yugoslavia would not take part. He was, however, in favour of such a conference in the future. In a review of foreign policy he said that the return to normal relations with the east European countries had come on the Soviet initiative. He complimented the Russian leaders on their courage and said that it was wrong to say that Yugoslavia had recanted and was 'returning to the fold'. He also emphasized that Yugoslavia could never improve her relations with Russia at the expense of her ties with the western countries. Yugoslavia would maintain an independent foreign policy. She would never join the capitalistic camp nor would she ever return to her position before 1948.

24 Nov.—**European Conference.** The Government delivered at the Soviet Embassy a Note declining the Soviet Government's invitation to a European security conference in Moscow.

28 Nov.—**Amnesty.** An amnesty was announced affecting the sentences of 3,610 prisoners, some political.

The CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS is published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1.

In the United States it may be obtained from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Annual Subscription, including Index, 25s. (\$5.00)

Price per copy 1s. (25c.)